UNITED NATIONS

A

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A/AC.159/L.98
11 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE
INDIAN OCEAN
First session
16-20 April 1990

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of the Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Organization of work.

5. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/120:

   (a) Work on the substantive and organizational issues related to the Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 44/120;

   (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of resolution 44/120.

6. Other matters.

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General Assembly

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A/AC.159/L.99
16 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN
First session
16-20 April 1990

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

I have the honour to transmit to you a note informing you that the United Kingdom is withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, with immediate effect.

I should be grateful if you owuld have the text of this note circulated as an official document of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, during its forthcoming session.

(Signed) T. L. RICHARDSON

Annex

NOTE DATED 12 APRIL 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

The Government of the United Kingdom has decided to withdraw from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. Accordingly it will not participate in further sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee or in any preparations for a Conference as mandated under resolution 44/120.

The Government of the United Kingdom has taken this decision for the following reasons. First, the principle of consensus which has guided the work of the Ad Hoc Committee since its inception was broken when resolution 44/120 was put to a vote: 10 of the 11 members of the Western Group either voted against it or abstained. Second, resolution 42/120 reiterates the decision to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean despite the fact that the Ad Hoc Committee has failed to reach agreement on what matters the Conference should discuss.

As was made clear in the explanation of vote given by the United Kingdom representative on resolution 44/120 during the last session of the General Assembly, the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and in particular its references to "great power confrontation" in the region, raises serious difficulties, since this ignores the causes of instability in the region. The Government of the United Kingdom could not agree to attend any conference convened on that basis.

The decision not to attend a conference under present circumstances is consistent with resolution 43/97. The terms of that resolution make it quite clear that completion of the preparatory work - which, in particular, requires agreement on the matters to be addressed - is the prerequisite for the convening of the Conference.

The Government of the United Kingdom notes that the Declaration on International Security and Disarmament contained in the final document of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, emphasized the importance of the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and of the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the process of creating an Indian Ocean zone of peace. In present circumstances, however, this process will not enjoy the participation of three of the five permanent members of the Security Council, nor of a number of major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

The Government of the United Kingdom has concluded that no purpose would be served by its continued participation in a process based on the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN
First session
16-20 April 1990

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

I have the honour to inform you in the attached note, as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, that France will no longer participate in the work of this Committee.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this note circulated as a document of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean at its next session, to be held from 16 to 20 April 1990 in New York.

Annex

NOTE DATED 16 APRIL 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

France has decided to withdraw from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. France will not participate in the forthcoming meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee nor in the preparations for the Conference on the Indian Ocean called for in General Assembly resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989.

Two considerations have led the French authorities to take this decision. First of all, the principle of consensus, which has guided the work of the Ad Hoc Committee since its inception, was broken when General Assembly resolution 44/120 was put to a vote and 10 of the 11 Western States members of the Committee voted against it or abstained. Secondly, resolution 44/120 calls for the convening of a conference even though the Ad Hoc Committee has not yet reached an agreement on the matters the Conference would actually discuss.

As the representative of France clearly stated in his explanation of vote on resolution 44/120 at the most recent session of the General Assembly, the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace raises serious difficulties, particularly as it refers to great Power confrontation in the region without mentioning the causes of instability there. Under no circumstances could the French authorities agree to the convening of a conference on the basis of that Declaration.

The decision not to participate in a conference on the Indian Ocean under the current circumstances is in keeping with General Assembly resolution 43/79 of 7 December 1988. It is obvious that, under the terms of that resolution, the completion of the preparatory work - which specifically implies an agreement on the matters to be discussed at the Conference - must precede the holding of the Conference.

The French authorities note that the declaration on security and international disarmament contained in the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, stresses the importance of the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the process of making that Ocean a "zone of peace". Under the current circumstances, however, this process will not enjoy the participation of three of the five permanent members of the Security Council nor, apparently, of a significant number of the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

In conclusion, the continued participation of France in a process based on the 1971 Declaration no longer seems to serve any purpose.

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN
First session
16-20 April 1990

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1990 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THF UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

I have the honour to transmit to you a note announcing that the United States is withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean effective immediately.

I would appreciate it if you would have the text of this note circulated as a document of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, during its forthcoming session.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Ambassador

Annex

NOTE DATED 6 APRIL 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the United States is withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and will not be participating in future meetings of the Committee or in any preparations for a conference on the Indian Ocean called for by General Assembly resolution 44/120.

The United States takes this decision with reluctance. The principle of consensus which has governed the work of the Committee since the United States has been a member was broken by the decision to present a resolution to the General Assembly with full knowledge that it was unacceptable to the United States and a number of other members of the Western Group of 11. That resolution, inter alia, called for a conference despite a deadlock over what the conference would discuss. We regret that, despite the good will shown by members of the Group of 11 in presenting three possible compromise resolutions, none of these was acceptable.

The United States firmly believes that, as long as the Indian Ocean zone of peace process continues to be based on the obsolete 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, this process will not be viable. We note that the Declaration by the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries at their ninth conference held in Belgrade, 4 to 7 September 1989, underscored the importance of participation by the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the Indian Ocean zone of peace process. Unfortunately, this process now will not enjoy the participation of three of the five permanent members and of a number of major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

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20 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

STATEMENT DELIVERED ON 20 APRIL 1990 BY AMBASSADOR EDMOND JAYASINGHE OF SRI LANKA ON BEHALF OF THE STATES MEMBERS OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN*

On behalf of the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries that are members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, I have the honour to make the following statement.

The group of non-aligned States members of the Committee regret the decision of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to withdraw from the Committee. They also regret the decision of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway not to participate in the work of the Committee during the current session. They appreciate the decision of the two remaining members of the Group of Western European and Other States, namely Australia and Greece, to continue to participate in the work of the Committee. This decision demonstrates their genuine desire to continue to engage in the deliberations that are aimed at the promotion of the larger interest of the international community.

The non-aligned States members of the Committee reaffirm their commitment to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 1971. They are of the firm belief that the Declaration continues to remain valid and that subsequent developments have not made it obsolete. In fact the developments since its adoption have been to the contrary and over the years the Declaration has become more relevant in the context of unprecedented military build-up in the Indian Ocean region. The mandate of the Committee given by the General Assembly clearly and unequivocally addresses the necessity to remove a major obstacle to the promotion of peace and security in the Indian Ocean region.

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* Issued in accordance with the decision taken by the Ad Hoc Committee at its 367th meeting.

The apparent breaking of consensus in the adoption of resolution 44/120 by the General Assembly is cited by the three States members as one of the reasons for their decision to leave the Committee. The non-aligned States members are glad that you, Mr. Chairman, having witnessed the developments leading to the adoption of this resolution, dismissed this claim. As you may recall, Mr. Chairman, the non-aligned States members spared no efforts in search of agreement on a text of a draft resolution both within and outside the Committee. The draft text was first submitted by the non-aligned countries during the summer session of the Committee in 1989. At that stage no alternative proposals were submitted. Instead a few countries, including those that have withdrawn from the Committee, proposed to hold further informal consultations leading to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. In fact, the non-aligned countries expressed their dismay over this proposal knowing that, in the event of inability to reach agreement, the rules of procedure of the General Assembly would be applicable. However, having pointed out this procedure the non-aligned countries acceded to the proposal to accommodate the concerns of the parties that made it.

During the consultation at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly two or three attempts were made by the Western European and Other States members of the Committee to offer some amendments to the draft text in a very informal manner. These attempts in no way came anywhere closer to a compromise solution as claimed by some members of that Group. As you may recall, Mr. Chairman, efforts were made until the last day of the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly to harmonize views on the elements that might be incorporated in a draft text. Unfortunately all these efforts failed as amendments proposed by the Western European and Other States did not even accommodate the basic concerns of the non-aligned States. Consequently, the rules of procedure of the General Assembly were applicable in the consideration of the draft text. Under the circumstances, it is not accurate to claim that consensus was broken and attribute the responsibility of breaking consensus particularly to the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

The consensus decision contained in General Assembly resolution 44/120 to hold the Colombo Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1991 apparently was another reason which led to the withdrawal of the three States members from the Ad Hoc Committee. As you are aware, these three States members were party to a similar consensus decision to hold the Conference in 1990 as contained in General Assembly resolution 43/79 of 1988. The non-aligned countries agreed to postpone that date to 1991 purely to accommodate the concerns of a few members, including the three States members that have withdrawn from the Committee.

You may recall that the decision to hold the Colombo Conference in 1983 was originally taken in 1981. Although at that time the non-aligned countries believed that the holding of the Colombo Conference was an essential step towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean, they agreed to postpone the holding of the Conference several times to accommodate the concerns of a few members including those that have withdrawn from the Committee. The non-aligned States members are convinced that the proposal to delay the holding of the Colombo Conference further is not based on lack of preparation for the Conference, but due to the lack of political will and other preoccupations of a few members of the Committee.

The non-aligned States members of the Committee note that the three members that have withdrawn from the Committee have made reference in their communication to the Secretary-General to the Declaration on the Indian Ocean contained in the Final Document of the Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade in September 1989. The non-aligned countries regret that this reference is made out of context and has been used to give it a different interpretation. The purpose of calling for the participation in the Colombo Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users was to remind those States of their responsibility to attend the Conference. It was not intended to be used as a pre-condition for the holding of the Colombo Conference. This clarification should remove any misgivings on the part of any member States wishing to refer to the Belgrade Declaration.

In conclusion the non-aligned States members would wish to draw the attention of the concerned States to the unprecedented developments that have taken place in the recent past on the international scene. These developments are a result of a new-born willingness to co-operate in the resolution of differences in a peaceful manner, particularly through dialogue. Any attempt to shy away from or dismiss the commitment to dialogue is contrary to the positive developments we are witnessing today and to the principles and norms governing the conduct of international relations. It is the responsibility of the international community to extend the co-operation demonstrated elsewhere to the people of the Indian Ocean region. The establishment of a zone of peace in this context merits the highest consideration of all members of the international community. The overwhelming desire of the international community in this regard was demonstrated by the 137 votes cast in favour of General Assembly resolution 44/120.

The non-aligned States members firmly believe that the people in the Indian Ocean region will be given the opportunity of achieving peace and security in their region. To work towards this end we hope that it will be possible for the members that have left the Committee and those that have decided not to participate in the current session of the Committee to rejoin the others and continue to work together for the common interest of all.

UNITED NATIONS

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AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

REPLIES FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO THE LETTER DATED 10 MAY 1990 FROM THE CHAIRMAN IN PURSUANCE OF THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON 20 APRIL 1990

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INTRODUCTION

1. On 20 April 1990, at its 367th meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to request the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to invite the members of the Committee to submit proposals on the organizational and substantive aspects of the future work of the Committee in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989. In pursuance of that decision, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on 10 May 1989 sent a letter to the members of the Committee in which he asked them to submit their proposals.

2. The present document contains replies received from members to the Chairman's letter as of 29 June 1990. Replies received subsequent to that date will appear as an addendum to the document.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

INDIA

[Original: English]

[29 June 1990]

1. The Government of India's views in this regard are well known and have been articulated in the Ad Hoc Committee, the General Assembly of the United Nations and other forums on several occasions. India's statement during the general debate at the April 1990 session of the Ad Hoc Committee summed these up once again.

2. To recapitulate briefly:

(a) The Ad Hoc Committee was constituted by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the mandate to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. This mandate comprises a study of the implications of the Declaration, with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 (ref. General Assembly resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972), and to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean (ref. General Assembly resolutions 34/80 B of 11 December 1979 and 44/120 of 19 January 1990). The Committee must abide by the mandate given to it by the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) In implementation of the above mandate, the elimination of all manifestations of great-Power rivalry and foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean is of primary importance;

(c) Despite recent welcome developments in East-West relations, the military presence of outside Powers in the Indian Ocean remains at an unacceptably high level. The primary concern of the 1971 Declaration, therefore, continues to be

valid. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries reconfirmed its conviction on this point once again in April 1990 (see A/AC.159/L.102);

(d) A "zone of peace", by definition, implies the elimination of foreign military presence (including bases);

(e) Any proposal aimed at or resulting in diversion or dilution of the focus away from foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean, for example, to intraregional issues, is antithetical to the 1971 Declaration and, therefore, unacceptable;

(f) Full and active participation and co-operation of the great Powers and the major maritime users is essential for the success of the proposed Conference on the Indian Ocean, since the main objective of the Conference is to secure the diminution of great-Power and foreign military and naval presence from the Indian Ocean.

3. The Government of India remains firmly committed to the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and to its early implementation.

4. We shall have an opportunity of dealing with specific proposals on various other substantive and organizational aspects of the Ad Hoc Committee's work at the time of their consideration by the Committee at its session beginning on 2 July 1990.

MALDIVES

[Original: English]

[17 May 1990]

The Government of Maldives feels that the organizational and substantive aspects of the future work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/120 needs to be reviewed with much emphasis on the efforts by the countries of the Indian Ocean region on negotiations and adopting a common approach to the issue amongst them.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[19 June 1990]

Regarding submission of proposals on the organizational and substantive aspects of the future work of the Ad Hoc Committee in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/120, the views of the Government of Pakistan are as under:

(a) Organizational matters:

(i) Pakistan supports the continuation of the present organizational aspects of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

(b) Substantive issues:

(i) It is suggested that the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee to be held in 1991 should include an item on intraregional issues;

(ii) The Government of Pakistan proposes the holding of the Conference on the Indian Ocean in stages. It is proposed that the first stage of the Conference on the Indian Ocean should be held at Colombo after the completion of the necessary preparatory work to discuss and reach an agreement on intraregional issues.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[29 May 1990]

The Government of the Republic of Panama reassures the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean of its support and urges the Committee to redouble its efforts so that States which have not yet accepted the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace with a deep understanding of its lofty purposes may contribute to the effective achievement of those purposes by accepting the Declaration within the framework of the United Nations and so that the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations may in this way be put into practice.

The Government of the Republic of Panama wishes the Committee every success in its work and remains hopeful that the Organization's efforts will mark a step by the world towards lasting and effective peace.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[29 June 1990]

With respect to the further work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations has the honour to state the following.

1. One of the important components of Soviet foreign policy is consistent implementation of the Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk initiatives put forward by M. S. Gorbachev, an integral part of which is support by the Soviet Union for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. In line with this approach,

the USSR attaches great importance to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, whose work relates to the preparation and holding of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo on the basis of the Declaration by the General Assembly in 1971 and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/120, and considers it to be of fundamental importance that the Ad Hoc Committee should continue to discharge its mandate.

In this connection the Soviet Union, like the majority of members of the Ad Hoc Committee, cannot accept attempts to curtail the activity of that body under any pretext whatsoever. The Soviet delegation intends to continue to participate constructively and with interest in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. It is also to be hoped that the States which did not participate in the last session of the Ad Hoc Committee will review their position.

2. At this stage, the need can no longer be put off to focus the activity of the Ad Hoc Committee on studying in greater depth the questions of substance relating to the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet delegation is prepared to put forward specific ideas on this subject at the forthcoming session of the Committee. We hope that other delegations as well will take an active part in this work.

3. Where the organizational methods of work of the Ad Hoc Committee are concerned, we find the way in which it is operating at present, combining plenary meetings with discussion of problems of substance in an open-ended working group, fully acceptable. Nevertheless, the Soviet delegation will of course be prepared to consider together with other States members of the Ad Hoc Committee the possibility of a rational alteration in its mode of work if this is in the interests of more active preparation for the Conference at Colombo.

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Second session
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DRAFT REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of tne Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 1/ reaffirmed full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; reiterated and emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requested the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate; noted with satisfaction that, in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, considerable progress had been made by the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1989 and that the Chairman of the Working Group had submitted his report to the Ad Hoc Committee; urged the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 12 July 1989, 2/ with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1990, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1991 in consultation with the host country; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving the matter at the earliest possible date; also requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a full report on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

2. Pursuant to resolution 44/120, the Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions, a first session from 16 to 21 April (see A/AC.159/SR.364-367) and a second session from 2 to 13 July 1990 (A/AC.159/SR.368-), at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Committee held ___ formal meetings as well as a number of informal meetings during 1990. In addition, the Working Group established by the Ad Hoc Committee in 1985 held a total of ___ meetings in the course of the two sessions of the Committee in 1990.

3. On 6 April 1990, the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed letters to the Secretary-General and informed him that

their Governments, as of that date were withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Ad Hoc Committee is now composed of the following 45 Member States:

Australia
Bangladesh
Bulgaria
Canada
China
Djibouti
Egypt
Ethiopia
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritius
Mozambique
Netherlands
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Poland
Romania
Seychelles
Singapore
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Thailand
Uganda
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

4. The elected officers of the Ad Hoc Committee were the following:

Chairman: Mr. Daya Perera (Sri Lanka)

Vice-Chairmen: Ms. Jill Courtney (Australia)
Mr. Wilhelm Grundmann (German Democratic Republic)
Mr. Isslamet Poernomo (Indonesia)
Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)

Rapporteur: Mr. Noël Rakotondramboa (Madagascar)

II. WORK OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

A. Agenda of the Ad Hoc Committee

5. The following agenda, for the year 1990 (A/AC.159/L.98), was adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee at its 364th meeting, on 16 April 1990:

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of the Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Organization of work.

5. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/120:

   (a) Work on the substantive and organizational issues related to the Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 44/120;

   (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of resolution 44/120.

6. Other matters.

6. Furthermore, it was agreed that the following text concerning the organizational work adopted in earlier years would continue to apply in the course of the Ad Hoc Committee's work during 1990:

> "It has been decided that the Ad Hoc Committee, in recognition of its preparatory functions, will meet in formal and informal sessions, as it considers appropriate, to complete the organizational and substantive preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean. In doing so, adequate time will be given to both organizational and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and preparation of the draft final document of the Conference.
>
> "For the consideration of substantive issues, the Committee will take into account, inter alia, the political and security climate in the region and characteristics of the zone as given in documents placed before the Committee or discussed during the session. The Committee will also give consideration to all other documents before it.

"It has been decided further that the open-ended Working Group will continue to meet during the scheduled sessions of the Committee with a mandate to identify, expand and facilitate agreement on substantive issues relating to the establishment of a zone of peace with a view to, inter alia, recommending the Ad Hoc Committee elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean. Meetings of the Committee and the open-ended Working Group will not take place concurrently."

B. Preparatory work for the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean

7. During four formal meetings, from 16 to 20 April (364th-367th meetings), and one open-ended informal meeting of the Bureau, the Committee considered the programme of work.

8. At its 367th meeting, on 20 April, the Committee decided that the members of the Committee should submit to the Chairman of the Committee during the interim period their views on the programme of work.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/44/29).

2/ A/AC.159/L.93, annex.

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DRAFT REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 1/ reaffirmed full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; reiterated and emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requested the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate; noted with satisfaction that, in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, considerable progress had been made by the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1989 and that the Chairman of the Working Group had submitted his report to the Ad Hoc Committee; urged the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 12 July 1989, 2/ with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1990, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1991 in consultation with the host country; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving the matter at the earliest possible date; also requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a full report on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

2. Pursuant to resolution 44/120, the Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions, a first session from 16 to 21 April (see A/AC.159/SR.364-367) and a second session from 2 to 13 July 1990 (A/AC.159/SR.368-383), at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Committee held 20 formal meetings as well as a number of informal meetings during 1990.

3. On 6 April 1990, the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed letters to the Secretary-General (A/45/213, A/45/215 and A/45/214) and informed him that their Governments, as of that date, were withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. They also sent letters to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee informing him of their withdrawal from the Committee (A/AC.159/L.100, A/AC.159/L.99 and A/AC.159/L.101). The

Secretary-General, in his note dated 21 May 1990, communicated to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean a note dated 19 May from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen regarding the reunification on 22 May 1990 into a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen". Accordingly, the seat of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is no longer in the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee is, therefore, now composed of the following 45 members:

Australia
Bangladesh
Bulgaria
Canada
China
Djibouti
Egypt
Ethiopia
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritius
Mozambique
Netherlands
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Poland
Romania
Seychelles
Singapore
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Thailand
Uganda
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

In accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 34/80 B of 11 December 1979, Sweden continued to attend the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee as an observer.

4. The elected officers of the Ad Hoc Committee were the following:

Chairman: Mr. Daya Perera (Sri Lanka)

Vice-Chairmen: Ms. Jill Courtney (Australia)
Mr. Wilhelm Grundmann (German Democratic Republic)
Mr. Isslamet Poernomo (Indonesia)
Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)

Rapporteur: Mr. Noël Rakotondramboa (Madagascar)

II. WORK OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

A. Agenda of the Ad Hoc Committee

5. The following agenda, for the year 1990 (A/AC.159/L.98), was adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee at its 364th meeting, on 16 April 1990:

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of the Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Organization of work.

5. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/120:

   (a) Work on the substantive and organizational issues related to the Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 44/120;

   (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of resolution 44/120.

6. Other matters.

6. Furthermore, it was agreed that the following text concerning the organization of work adopted in earlier years would continue to apply in the course of the Ad Hoc Committee's work during 1990:

> "It has been decided that the Ad Hoc Committee, in recognition of its preparatory functions, will meet in formal and informal sessions, as it considers appropriate, to complete the organizational and substantive preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean. In doing so, adequate time will be given to both organizational and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and preparation of the draft final document of the Conference.
>
> "For the consideration of substantive issues, the Committee will take into account, inter alia, the political and security climate in the region and characteristics of the zone as given in documents placed before the Committee or discussed during the session. The Committee will also give consideration to all other documents before it.
>
> "It has been decided further that the open-ended Working Group will continue to meet during the scheduled sessions of the Committee with a mandate

to identify, expand and facilitate agreement on substantive issues relating to the establishment of a zone of peace with a view to, inter alia, recommending the Ad Hoc Committee elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean. Meetings of the Committee and the open-ended Working Group will not take place concurrently."

B. Preparatory work for the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean

7. During four formal meetings, from 16 to 20 April (364th-367th meetings), and one open-ended informal meeting of the Bureau, the Ad Hoc Committee considered the programme of work.

8. At its 367th meeting, on 20 April, the Committee decided that the members of the Committee should submit to the Chairman of the Committee during the interim period their views on the programme of work.

9. On 3 July, replies from States members of the Ad Hoc Committee to the letter dated 10 May 1990 from the Chairman in pursuance of the decision taken by the Ad Hoc Committee at its 367th meeting, on 20 April, were circulated as document A/AC.159/L.103.

10. During 16 formal meetings, from 2 to 13 July (368th-383rd meetings), the Committee undertook the consideration of item 5 of its agenda in accordance with the agreement concerning the organization of work.

11. From its 370th to 382nd meetings, from 5 to 13 July, the Committee considered a draft framework of the provisional agenda and a draft provisional rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean (A/AC.159/L.60, A/AC.159/L.61, A/AC.159/L.74 and A/AC.159/L.89).

12. At its 381st meeting, on 12 July, the Committee considered the report of the Chairman of the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee, presented at its 356th meeting, on 12 July 1989 (A/AC.159/L.93, annex), and decided to continue its consideration of the report at future meetings by, inter alia, inviting further comments or views by member States to be addressed to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee.

13. At its 382nd meeting, on 13 July, the Committee further considered a draft framework of the provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean (A/AC.159/L.60) and adopted a provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean (A/AC.159/L.106).

14. The provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean reads as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference by a representative of Sri Lanka.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Election of the President.

5. Adoption of the agenda.

6. Adoption of the rules of procedure.

7. Credentials of the representatives to the Conference:

   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;

   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.

8. Election of the other officers.

9. Organization of work.

10. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

11. General debate.

12. Review of the situation in the Indian Ocean area in the context of the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the achievement of its objectives.

13. Consideration of principal elements of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and as considered at the meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean of July 1979 as well as the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean taking into account all its relevant work.

14. Modalities and programme of action for finalizing an international agreement and adoption of other practical measures for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

15. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

C. Introduction and adoption of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session

15. At its 376th meeting, on 10 July, the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr. Noël Rakotondramboa (Madagascar), introduced the draft report of the Committee contained in document A/AC.159/L.104.

16. At its 378th, 379th and 383rd meetings, on 11 and 13 July, the Committee considered the draft report contained in document A/AC.159/L.104.

17. At its 382nd meeting, on 13 July, the Committee considered a text of a draft resolution (A/AC.159/L.105, annex) introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the non-aligned States members of the Ad Hoc Committee and decided to append it to the report of the Committee as a basis for further consideration.

III. CONCLUSIONS

18. At the 383rd meeting, on 13 July, the Committee adopted the draft report of the Ad Hoc Committee contained in document A/AC.159/L.104, as orally amended.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/44/29).

2/ A/AC.159/L.93, annex.

ANNEX

Draft of a resolution presented by Sri Lanka on behalf of the non-aligned States members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean*

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place on 13 July 1979, during its preparatory session in July 1989,

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the document on international security and disarmament in the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.159/L.105.

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of the zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1992,

Regretting the decision of some members to withdraw from the Ad Hoc Committee, and expressing the hope that they would reconsider their position,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

2. Reaffirms full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. Reiterates and emphasizes its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. Notes with satisfaction that in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, significant progress has been made in the preparatory work, in particular in the preparation of the draft agenda and the rules of procedure of the Conference;

6. Also notes with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made by the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee in identifying substantive elements at the 1989 session of the Committee and urges the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during 1991, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1992 in consultation with the host country;

8. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by the States

Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. Also requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory functions.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/AC.159/L.105
12 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN
Second session

LETTER DATED 12 JULY 1990 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SRI LANKA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

I have the honour to attach hereto the draft of a resolution presented by Sri Lanka on behalf of the non-aligned States members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean.

It will be greatly appreciated if the draft is circulated as an official document of the Ad Hoc Committee.

(Signed) Edmond JAYASINGHE
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Sri Lanka to the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988, 44/120 of 15 December 1989, and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place on 13 July 1979, during its preparatory session in July 1989,

Recalling further paragraph 22 of the document on international security and disarmament in the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of the zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, in 1992,

Regretting the decision of some members to withdraw from the Ad Hoc Committee, and expressing the hope that they would reconsider their position,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

2. Reaffirms full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. Reiterates and emphasizes its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. Notes with satisfaction that in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, significant progress has been made in the preparatory work, in particular in the preparation of the draft agenda and the rules of procedure of the Conference;

6. Also notes with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made by the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee in identifying substantive elements at the 1989 session of the Committee and urges the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during 1991, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1992 in consultation with the host country;

8. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by the States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. Also requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory functions.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/AC.159/L.106
18 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN
Second session
2-13 July 1990

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

1. Opening of the Conference by a representative of Sri Lanka.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. Election of the President.
5. Adoption of the agenda.
6. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
7. Credentials of the representatives to the Conference:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. Election of the other officers.
9. Organization of work.
10. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference.
11. General debate.
12. Review of the situation in the Indian Ocean area in the context of the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the achievement of its objectives.

13. Consideration of principal elements of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean of July 1979 as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean taking into account all its relevant work.

14. Modalities and programme of action for finalizing an international agreement and adoption of other practical measures for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

15. Adoption of the report of the Conference.